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An Iowa Cambrian Eurypterid

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GEOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

THE STATUS OF SEDIMENTATION IN IOWA

A. C. TROWBRIDGE

Iowa need not be ashamed of the part her geologists have played, either in the past history of sedimentation, or in the recently renewed American activity on this important, but too long neglected subject. There being no igneous rocks in situ within the state and practically no exposures of metamorphic rocks, all the work which has been done on the geology of the state during the years is more or less closely related with sedimentation. The more recent investigations of breccias by Professor W. H. Norton, of gumbotils by Dr. George F. Kay, of Pennsylvanian stratigraphy and structure by Dr. John L. Tilton, and of clays by Dr. Sidney L. Galpin, constitute important contributions to knowledge of sedimentary rocks and the conditions under which they are formed. At the State University there is a research course in sedimentation and a sedimentation laboratory is in process of establishment.

SCHEDULES FOR THE FIELD DESCRIPTIONS OF SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

A. C. TROWBRIDGE

An explanation of the schedules recently reported by a subcommittee of the committee on sedimentation of the National Research Council, and presentation to each of those present of mimeographed copies of the introduction to these schedules, and of printed copies of the schedules themselves. These materials were furnished the writer by Dr. M. I. Goldman, Chairman of the committee.

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AN IOWA CAMBRIAN EURYPTERID

O. T. WALTER

Associated with dismembered parts of *Dikellocephalus minnesotensis* in the St. Lawrence limestone, at Lansing, Iowa, are parts

of a very interesting Eurypterid. The carapace is sub-semicircular in outline; anterior margin well rounded; posterior margin broadly concave; sides diverging gently posteriorly and somewhat produced at the postero-lateral angles. The compound eyes are prominent, bean-shaped, situated about in the middle, and as far apart as their distance from the outer edge. Length, 8 mm., width, 13 mm. The species is named *Eurypterus thomasi* in honor of Prof. A. O. Thomas.

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ORIGIN OF LIMESTONE CONGLOMERATES

LOUISE FILLMAN

A study of the literature reveals at least eight ways in which limestone conglomerates may be formed. The following ways are noted and described in the paper: (1) derivatives from some pre-existing rock; (2) by deformation of the laminæ; (3) by pebbles derived from concretions; (4) by the secretions of limestone nodules by algae; (5) by the breaking of thin layers of limestone by storm waves; (6) by subaquatic gliding of limestone layers; (7) by lime-mud being cracked on a tidal beach; (8) by minor oscillations of the sea and the erosion of materials previously deposited.

CLASSIFICATION OF LENSES

LOUISE FILLMAN

This paper is the result of a bibliographic study of lenses, on the part of Lloyd North and the writer. In the literature some thirty-two genetic types are described. In the present paper these types are classified and described. A bibliography is appended.

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THE ROCKFORD GEODES

S. L. GALPIN

These geodes occur in Lime Creek shales. They are rather unusual in containing a number of roundish cavities rather than the customary rough opening. The cavities are lined with: 1, small